the [voice off Mr. [Clay speaking] from his sick bed in favor of Fillmore for President. And then his went on to speak of Mr. Marshalf's services in the field at Buena Vista. But he know him only as a true-hearted, clear-headed Whig. He introduced,

Hon HUMPARET MARSHALL, Member of the Heuse from Kentucky. [Upon his rising, there were ee cheers for him, three for Henry Clay, and three for three cheers for him, three for Henry Clay, and three for Heard Fillmore. Mr. Marshalf deemed it a great privillege to addres the citizens of New-York, upon an occasion the the present, when they were met to do justice to a man like Mr. Fillmore, He did not come to show himself mer to go newspaper notoriety; higharme had been very freely med in the papers for the past two mantla. He said, he came to speak of the Whig party and its condition. There was a great difference between principle and policy; policy depended for its propriety upon circumstances—principle never did. As for instance, we Whigs have differed about a Bank of the United States; policy at one time supported it, at another rejected it, but those who were opposed in these views were mone the less Whigs. Whig principles had never been repudiated by the country; never would be though there were no Whig party at all. He said the first principle of a Whig was to love his country and his whole country; none could be otherwise without being sectionalists or traitors. A true Twhig is an advocate of order, property, law. You never knew a true Whig who was an advocate of Socialism. Communism. Fourierism. A bolittonism. A true Thing is an advocate of order, property, law. You never knew a true Whig who was an advocate of Socialium, Communism. Fourierism. Abolitionism, Ivoice, or Greelevism.] Yes, or Greelevism. [Cheers and hisses.] A Whig is the friend of commerce, of internal and of river and harbor improvements. He advocated that policy which brings comforts and luxuries to our homes. For this he maintains ministers abroad and navies on the sea. He contended that the principles of the Whig party were essentially the principles of the country. A true Whig is a naxional Whig, whether he hails from Ashland, from Marshied, or from Buffalo. He contended that the Whig party was the party of progress. [A delegation from the Triteenth Ward now seme into the room with music.] Mr. Marshall went on to say what the Whig party had done. Then he came to the new questions; those growing out of our foreign relations, speaking eulogistically of Mr. Webster. He had watched Mr. Fillmore narrowly, and did not believe that he would ever be swaryed by excitonal feelings or prejudices; he comes up to my chandard of a National Whig; I want no more; K.M. Sucky wants no more, and no other man. She has had for haf a century the model of all Whig Statesmea.—Mr. Fillmore comes up to this standard. All the enemies of Gen. Taylor's administration are still in line, aring upon Mr. Fillmore. There is an affiliated press, a gang, from Boston to Pitteburgh, who opposed the Compromise; they still cry peace, but don't mean to heep it. They are hood winking the people, they hold one voice to the North, another to the South. They are used me of tring to reopen these questions. I am as warmly attached to the people of New York as to those Compromise; they still ery peace, but don't mean to heep it. They are hoodwinking the people, they hold one voice to the North, another to the South. They are assed me of tring to reopen these questions. I am as warmly attached to the people of New York as to those of New Orleans—and I am proud to acknowledge it.—Agitation has not ceased; the agitators have an affiliated preas, each member of which refuses to abide by the Compromise settlement; the same public men who opposed the Compromise are yet in office, working with these presses. He referred to the petitions for the modification or repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, which lie on his tables. The thousands of names there recorded show that agitation is still going on. He thought this Union could not hold together upon any other plan than the Compromise, and the did not ask Whitze to favor the Compromise, only to accept it as a settlement. He prophesied that the whole Whig party of the Bouth would, in solid column, threw their votes (at the Bultimore Convention) for Millard Fillmore. The ensists of Mr. F. have said at the South that Mr. F. was politically dead in the North—than said at the North that the South were indifferent to him. He went on to show that Kentucky was unanimously for Mr. Fillmore. Any member from that State in the Whig Convention who votes for any other man will be a traitor to his people. He would rather see the election go by default than vote for a candidate hoodwinked on the Compromise, or trotted out on the track of the Free-Soilers of the North. [Cheers.] He proceeded to speak of Mr. Fillmore's qualifications. Why change him? I think he is the most available Whig in the Union. If you can't elect, him, you can't elect any man. The South was the observance of the Compromise—the North will gain bothing by refusing it. Why, then, repudiate Mr. Fillmore? He said he had no right to advise here, but he would say that if the South was kept in solid column the Whigs would win the day. New York can secure Mr. Fillmore's nomination if she will

This meeting proved the fulsity of the statements at the Capital, that Mr. Fillmore had no friends in New-York. He said the Whigs at the South were never so united as they are in support of Mr. Fillmere. It is because he has been faithful to the whole country—not because he had favored the South. He spoke of the importance of an avored the south. It spoke of the importance of a Presidential Election, an act which determined the principles and action of the Government. He spoke of our recent acquisitions of territory, and said we have a rapidly advanced in all ather respects, in manufactures, agriculture, education, &c. He came to the question of the moment—he was for Millard Fillmore, first and above all others. His reasons were:

Here there were frequent and impetient calls for an djournment to the street, where a large number of people desired to hear Mr. Gentry. After some haditation, had just finished a short speech. There were no lights or tables, or other conveniences for Reporters, so that our sketch is henceforth necessarily greatly abridged He denied that Millard Fillmore was not the most valiable candidate. Ask the Whigs of the South. Mislesiph will go for him.

A VOICE—How do you know?

Mr. GENTRY—Because he was certain of

Mr. Gentry—Because he was certain of the Mississippi will go for Millard Fillmore, under certain centingencies. Alabams and Virginia will go for for him, and so will the others in the course of a short time. There was no doubt in his mind that the moment he was put up as the nominee of the Whig party, all the Southern States would vote for him. They say that General Scott will receive most of the Northern votes, and that Mr. Fillmore cannot obtain them. Why is that? He would answer in one word—Aboliticalism. He would not say a word against that man who had appent the greater portion of his life beneath the banner of his country; neither would be doubt his capability as a statesman. statesman. Why is it, he reiterated, that Millard Fillmore cannot

Why is it, he reliterated, that Millard Pillmore cannot get these votes? You all know the differences that took place in reference to the Mexican war, and the split that accurred among all parties. You know how these were settled by the Compromise question, which prevented a division between the Northern and Southern States. There is a party opposed to those messures, and we insist that every man that is put up for nomination must pledge himself to support and see them fully enforced. General Scott has refused to speak out on this question, and even if he does so now, he feared it would be too late. By bringing him forward "non-committed," the idea was, by agitation and newspaper influence to create a large third party in the Northern States.

A Voice .- " No sir-ree." [Laughter.] Mr. GENTRY-The conduct of Millard Pilimore in the Presidency, is a guarantee that he will be the chosen man of the country, became he saved it, at a difficult period, by carrying out the principles of the Compromise. Now, if a candidate somes forward, and refuses to sustain those principles, he will wake up a feeling of resentment in the South that will distroy his induscre. If then Scott is elected, on the score of ability, over any other man, in the place of Fillimore, he would sell them that it would be the most "splendiferous" failure—if they would allow him to use the expression—that the country ever saw. [] sughter.] country ever saw. [1 aughter.]

The Speaker in answer to a voice frem the crowd next alluded to Webster as the great, intellect, orater, and statesman of the age, but considered that the inserests of the hour, demanded a Fillmore for Calef Magistrate. He then planed at the prospect of the country a century bence, with its mittions upon millions of inhabitants, living and learning the duties of free citizens under the broad Alges of America, as an encouragement, that we, as trustees, should not allow curselves to be carried away from the true increases the have devolved upon us by the allurement of windy demagogs. He did not want to be impertinent or to call names, but he believed that the North should meet on the same platform as the South, and easting aside all sectional feeling, work together. He believed that Borthern patriotism should reject Scott as Southern patriotism had done, and all stand together as our fathers did, in maintaining pure and undivided this glorious Union. They asked to more than that—they want to to see the Compromises are finallines—they same to to make the cumbent on every man that is brought forward, overy orator or every newspaper writer that starts up to influence you, that they be pledged not to see tonal, but to patriotic principles. He desired to speak frankly to men having the same interests, such he hoped the same cause in view, upon a matter of importance to all true Ka-ional Whigs who are bound to act expether. The Speaker in answer to a voice from

The speaker then retired, amid a good deal of applaus e, in the course of which some one hur-reed for him as Vice-President, Mr. Gentry, turning round, begged to be excued on the scere of an excess of nodesty. The Bana' then stsuck up and the assemblage

.The Call of the meeting stated that speeches were expected from six Southern gentlemen, and Mesers. Lord and James Brooks of this City; but

Messrs. Badger of N. C., Pearce and Pratt of Md., and Williams of Tenn. were absent or silent; Mr. Lord spoke but a minute on taking the chair, and Mr. Brooks merely introduced Mr. Marshall, in a single sente Se there were but two speeches, both from Southe

-And so ended another demonstration in New-York City in regard to the next Presidency.

PHILADELPHIA.

Stabbing Case—Sudden Deaths—Gen. Pillow. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 10, 1852.

Last evening a collision took place at the corner of Buck Road and Broad-st., Passyunk, between Patrick Blumer, aged 17 years, and an unknown young man, which resulted in Blumer being shockingly stabbed in the abdomen. The assailant, who was accompanied by a female, escaped, and the unfortunate wounded lad was conveyed to the Hospital, where he now lies in a dangerous condition. Blumer came to this country about two months since, from Ireland, and at the time of the assault, was in the employ of a farmer of the "Neck." tween Patrick Blumer, aged 17 years, and an unknown

Since Saturday last the following named parents have died suddenly in our county, and inquests have been held by the Coroner: Lydia Neot, aged 14 months, drowned at Nicetown; Patrick Buckley, aged 70, dropped dead in Kensiagton; James Buckley, 50 years of age, found dead in Roxborough Township; and James Gillemen, aged 26 years, found dead in bed at his residence in Pert Richmond.

residence in Pert Richmond.

A young lad named Sullivan, was run over at Eighth and Sansom, last week, by an omnibus, and died yesterday, from the effects of the injuries. The driver of the vehicle is under arrest.

Gen. Pillow, late of the army, is sojourning at the Merchants' Hotel in this city.

WEST INDIES.

The British schooner Favorite, Capt. Higgs, has arrived at this port with later advices from Bermuda, Demerara, Barbadoes, &c. The F. sailed from Bermuda on the 28th ult.

The Governor has issued his proclamation that the Colonial Parliament meet on Taesday, the 25th day of May, ensuing, for the dispatch of public bu-

The Bermuda Gazette of the 13th ult. says.—A large number of cocon suts drifted on share at various parts of Samerset, on Wednesday and Tours-day last. They did not appear to have been in the water above eight or nine days. They were quite sound. Doubtless, they came from some vessel that has been wrecked in our neighborhood. We have heard of some splendid returns

We have heard of some splendid returns from potatoes planted in the month of December last, which have been taken up within the past few weeks; in several instances ten and twelve to one, and in one instance fifteen to one. We trust the crops generally will be remunerating. There were not, we understand, so many barrels planted this year as the last by five hundred.

The Gazette of the 20th, says: The

quantity of produce shipped at Barbadoes, up to the 24th March was 12,379 hhds., 632 tierces and 1,465 barrels sugar, and 342 puncheous, 75 barrels molasses, for the most part superior.

The advices from Demerara are to the

2d ult. We learn that the fever was greatly We learn that the lever was greatly abating in that colony on the 2d inst. Latterly its ravages were not confined to sailors, Portaguese immigrants and Europeans, but had extended among the Creole population. Jean Baptiste Van Waterschoodt, Eaq, Inspector General of the Police Force, and Lieut, George Bott, R. N., Stipendiary Magistrate, were among the deaths by fever.

Two more vessels with immigrants had arrived at Demerara—the Salonica, from Rio Janeire, with 124 Africans and Brazillans, and the Cossipore, from Calcutta, with 310 Coolies.

The bark David Luckie, Captain Close,

which left Demerars on the 27th Feb. last, was destroyed by fire on the 29th, supposed to have originated in spon-taneous combastion. Crew saved and carried into

A Mr. Cowen had arrived in Demerara from the United States, for the purpose of trying to in-troduce the cultivation of rice into that colony. Heavy On the 24th ult., the Court of Policy

met for the discussion of the contemplated constitutional changes. The bill introduced appears in The Colonist of the 31st. The general opinion is adverse to the measure, as being inadequate for the requirements of the colony; but it will, for the present, be accepted.

TEXAS.

Exciting News from Rio Grande City and Romn-Two Men Hung by the Citizens—Six Mexicans Shot in Camp-Probable Marder of Mr. Thomas H. Harris of Roma.

We have Brownsville papers to the 28th of April. The Rio Braso of that date contains the following:

lowing:
A party of gentlemen arrived last evening from Rio Grande City, from whom we learn that Mr. Patton, a gentleman from Brazos, Texas, formerly of Missouri, started from Rio Grande City, for the purpose of overtaking some stock which was driven into the interior, and stopped to sleep at a noted camping ground called "The Wells," Here were encamped two Mexicans and a bor.

a boy.

When Mr. P. was asleep he was set upon and his when Mr. P. was asleep he was set upon and his When Mr. P. was selecy he was set upon and his brains beaten out by these fellows, for the sake of his money and effects. Information to this effect having been given by the boy, a party of citizens started out in pursuit, and one of the fellows was taken. After a regular trial he was hung by the citizens of Rio Grande city, in presence of the whole people—all concurring. Just before his execution he made other confessions, from which a party started from Roma, crossed the river, and returned with the other fellow who had assisted at the murder of Mr. Patton—he was also hung. But the work was not yet finished. A party started out, and near the acone of the murder charged upon and killed six others, who have been in the habit, for a long time, of committing similar depredations in the vicinity. We have neither space nor inclination to comment upon these events. Those abroad can know nothing of our situation and the necessity for such acts. It is sufficient to say that the whole pleople concurred in the executions.

We have yet to record another probable murder, and probably by the same gang of robbers or one of its various ramifications. Mr. Thomas H. Harris, of Rome, left Rio Grande City, for this place, about sixteen days ago, and has not since been heard from. There is scarcely a doubt as to his fate.

If things go on at this rate, not a Mexican, in a short

ly a doubt as to his fate.

If things go on at this rate, not a Mexican, in a short time, will be suffered to live upon this side of the river. ee writing the above, we have seen a letter fro

Rio Grande City, in which it is stated that the murderers confessed that a party to which they belonged was or-ganized on the other side of the river for the express purpose of murdering Americans on this side or river, and that a large number of the gang are st

MEXICAN IRRUPTION-AMERIAN SET-MEXICAN IRRUPTION—AMERIAN SETTLEAS DAILYEN FROM THEIR HOMES.—The house of
Mr. A. & Edmondson was attacked on Friday last while
the inmates, including himself and two or three other
persons, were unconscious of any danger. Upon going
to the door, Mr. Edmondson saw that the house was
surrounded by Mexican robbers, who, upon his appearance, commenced firing upon the house. Seizing his
arms, which were unfortunately not in condition for
use, he called upon the others to follow, made a rash
through the line and succeeded in making his escape
unburt. Many shots were fired after them, but none
took effect; one man, however, had three ball-holes took effect; one man, however, had three ball-holes through his shirt.

Proceeding to a ranch at some distance, they obtained

took effect; one man, however, had three ball-holes through his shirt.

Proceeding to a ranch at some distance, they obtained assistance, but returned too late to effect their purpose. The place had been completely robbed of everything it contained—all the household furniture, provisions, clothing, down to the smallest articles, were carried across the river, and all the stock, consisting of twenty two horses and mules, driven off, as they believe, in the direction of Matamoras, on the Mexican side of the river. A skirmish across the river took place between the parties, and the robbers, in derision, said they hall only now commenced and intended to rob every American on the river, and kill them if they could. They said they were acting under the orders of Gen. Canales, and they intended shortly to attack and sack Brownsville. Threats of this kind have been frequently made from persons over the way, and it is said have, is many instances, come from Mexican officers.

All the settlers on the River are arming themselves.

persons over the way, and it is said have, is many in-stances, come from Mexican officers.

All the settlers on the River are arming themselves, and intend to be prepared for future emergencies, if they should arise. We understand that Mr. E intends making a demand upon the authorities over the way in relation to this currage. We do not believe this course will have any effect. It is the general opinion that all those nests of robbers will have to be broken up before peace and harmony will be restored. Mr. Edmondson's ranch is on the river, about forty miles above Browns-ville.

MAIL RIDER KILLED BY INDIANS .-MAIL KIDER KILLED BY INDIANS.—The mail rider on his last telp up from this place was killed by Indians, about 20 miles from Laredo, as we learn by a letter received by a citizen, from E. J. Davis, Esq., a lawyer reading in that place. All the accounts received from that quarter speak in the most gloomy and desponding tone of the probability of ever being relieved from the accurage with which they are so frequently visited.—Most of the settlers have recrossed the river for protection, and their fields remain uncultivated. There is but one feeling on this subject, upon the Rio Grande, and that is that an entire change in relation to Indian policy must be adopted by the Government, or the territory, for which so much treasure and blood was shed, will shortly revert back to its original owners—the red skins. The Brace is a supporter of Caravajal, and the

DEATH OF M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE .-The Washington Republic announces that Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq. died in that city on Thursday, in the 60th year of his age. Mr. Clarke was a native of the State of Pennsylvania. He was for many years Clerk of the House of Representatives in Congress, and sub-requently Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

New-York City Temperance Alliance. A large and respectable meeting of the friends of the Maine Liquor Law was held last evening in Metropolitan Hall. Mr. C. C. Leigh, President, in the chair. The proceedings were commenced with prayer by Rev. Mr. Westcott. The following resolutions were then read by Rev. Mr. Warren, and adopted unan-

imously:

1. Resolved. That in the general course of events, since the fermation of this Alliance, we have increased conviction of the propriety and necessity of hose great objects of pursuit specified in the Constitution, vis: the enactment and execution of laws entirely prohibiting the sate of intoxicating drinks, and the nomination and election to all legislative and executive offices, of such men as shall be known by pledge or otherwise to be in favor of such laws.

2. Resolved. That although the Legislature has again refused to hear the voice of a suffering people, and enects Temperance Law, yet we are neither defeated nor discouraged; but in view of the fact that at this the first vote ever taken in this State, on the prohibition of the liquor traffic, the Assembly would have been equally divided, but for the fifteen members from this City who voted against the the will, we have great reason to thank God, take courage, and press on full confidence that next year we shall have the law we want.

S. Resolved. That the Members of Assembly from this

of Temperance, by whose nomination and votas they were elected.

A Recolved, That those Legislators from other parts of the State, who voted and acted in favor of a Temperance law, without attempting to exclude the City of New-York from its operations, deserve to be gratefully remembered, not only by their constituents, but by the whole community, and expectally by the people of this City emberse of Assembly expectally by the people of this City emberse of Assembly expressed themselves, by vote of otherwise, in favor of the Temperance law, and only eleven more are wanted to constitute a majority, we do hereby pledge this City to the rest of the State, that we will return to the next Assembly anticient number of trae Temperance men to be our full proportion of the changes necessary to secure the emacan not of the law at the next trial.

6. Recolved, That the successful operations of the present Temperance law in Maine, the scattment of the same law in Minnesota, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, give cheering indications of the rapid spread of true principles, and that the happy day is not far distant when laws fully equivalent to the Maine Law will be adopted and executed in all States of this Union.

2. Ecolved That although the Grand Jury of this City and

that the happy day is not far distant when laws fully applicated to the Maine Law will be adopted and executed in all States of this Union.

7. Resolved, That although the Grand Jury of this City and County entirely overstopped the bounds of their duty in all they said about "Quixetic enactments that cannot be enforced," we yet thank them for returning bills of indicance against some sixty or more persons for selling liquor without litense; and that the people have now a right to expect and derman from the District Attorney, to whom this matter is entreated, that these several indicanents be prosecuted to conviction without delay.

8. Resolved, That as the Grand Jury have made a presentment to the Court of General Sessions, that the Commissioners of Excise have been in the habit of granting lisenses and permits to sell liquor in direct violation of law, if the present Commissioners of Excise shall continue any of these illegal practices, it will be the daty of the District Attorney, the Resolve of the City, and all other magistrates who have antherity to act in such cases, to take immediate steps for their indictment and prosecution according to law for such missements.

After the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, Mr. GREELEY addressed the meeting. He commenced by speaking of the rapidity with which the Maine Liquor Law had been passed, and the surprise which it caused among the friends of Temperance throughout the country. This had been accomplished, he said, by united action among the advocates of the measure throughout that State, who voted only for such men as promised to give it their support when brought men as promised to give it their support when brought before the Legislature. Other States had followed the example; and Mr. G. contended that it only required determination and energy on the part of the Temperance men in this State at the next election to have a similar law passed by our own Legislature. Mr. G. then proceeded to speak of the fearful effects of the Liquor traffic in this City, as exemplified by the increase of crime, ef violence, of pauperism and vice of every description, and urged upon his hearers the necessity of prompt and immediate action in support of the cause.

At the conclusion of Mr. (IREELEY'S

At the conclusion of Mr. GREELEY's remarks, Rev. Mr. Coney was introduced to the audience. The Rev. gentleman commenced by speak-ing of the origin of the great advances which had been made in the civilization of mankind, from the earliest ages down to the present time; but of all the movements which had been made for the amelioration of their condition, there was none which had been more beneficial in its effects upon their moral character or find, said he, by reference to authentic public documents that when the movement first commenced in the
United States, the average quantity of distilled spirits
yearly consumed from 1801 to 1812 amounted to
31,735,417 gallons, and it is but a short time ago that the
money annually spent would have been sufficient in three
years to pay off the national debt. It is estimated,
he contined that not less than thirty thousand persons
die annually from the use of intoxicating drinks, and the
loss of property from the same source within forty years
past is said to be greater than the value of all the houses
and lots in the United States. In 1825 it has been ascertained that 30,000 distilleries were in operation
throughout the country, and that over 50,000,000 gallons
of spiritous liquors were manufactured, which gave an
allowance of five gallons to each person, including woment for the support of paupers, whose poverty is attribuable in some way to the liquor traffic, is about ten

millions of dollars, which is raised by a tax imposed upon the temperate citizens. The cost of spirits annually consumed is about \$80,000,000, which with \$10,000,000 for the support of paupers, \$60,000,000 for value of time lost by the drunkards, destruction of the corn used in the manufacture of alcoholic drinks, &c., &c., makes a total of \$130,000,000 but yearly to the country.

The Reverend gentleman next proceeded to speak of the great increase of crime which had been caused by intemperance, and related several instances which have occurred quite recently in this City, and concluded by speaking of cases which came under his own observation. It is remerks were listened to with great attention, and were frequently applicated.

Rev. Mr. Warren next addressed the

Rev. Mr. Warren next addressed the meeting on behalf the Society, for which he claimed the assistance of all friends of the Temperance cause. It was, he said, the intention of the Alliance to aid the prosecution, as far as possible, of those men who had been presented by the Grand Jury in their late present ment; but to enable it to do so successfully, it was abso lutely necessary that several thousand dollars should be raised during the present year. At the conclusion of Mr. Warren's remarks, a collection was taken up, after

American Seamen's Friend Society. The Twenty-Fourth Anniversary of this Society was celebrated at the Tabernacie last evening, before a very large audience, thronging every portion of the building. Proceedings were opened with a hymn, sung by the congregation, followed by a prayer by Rev. Dr. Wyckoff.

P. Perit, Esq., President, said before they would proceed to the regular order of business he ald call their attention to the demise of one of the benefactors of the Institution, Mr. Oliphant, a merchant long residing in Canton, who died on his way to this country, at Cairo in Egypt. He had been always the devoted friend of the seaman, his ships bore the mis-sionary across the waters, and his house, in his far-off Eastern home, was always open to them as a hospitable retreat. Throughout his life, his influence was given faithfully to the promotion of those objects for which we are now laboring. We associate with his memory every virtue, which can adorn the character of an enterprising and honorable merchant. as well as an intelligent and devoted Christian. It is well known to all of you, that it is our object to surround the seamen both at home and abroad, by influences favorable to his temporal as well as spiritual improvement. In this we were well seconded by our departed friend. At home we have established boarding houses, where the seaman finds a safe retreat; abroad we also have their interests taken care of, and the beneficial results of this arrangement, may be judged by comparing the condition of the seaman now, to what it was before any effort was entered into for their improvement. During the long wars of Napoleon, they were engaged in the deadly coefficts of Europe. Then, as well as now, they perished by tempests, and diseases incidental to certain climates, but no hand was raised in the Christian community for their relief. How it is different. In the first place, we have throughout the ocean, men in command of ships of war whose whole influence is directed to the moral improvement of those under them, and the same may be said of merchant vessels. We see the difference in our sailors now, not only in their lires, but in their manners and conversation. This shows the beneficial requise of our labors, and the rapid progress that has been made, and we hope that no efforts will be spared among the community to help in assisting and haproving the condition of the poor sailor.

The following abstract of the report was ment. In this we were well seconded by our departed The following abstract of the report was

then read by Rsv. H. Locmis, one of the Secertaries: As a minute is too short to mark the shanges in the

progress of light, from star-light till noon, so a year is too brief to mark the progress of the kingdom of moral light. It contrasts the present with thirty years ago, and notes the progess of our commerce, in the tunnage, speed, and beauty of our ships, and in the increased number and improved character of our seamen. Then our tunnage was a little over 1,000,000, our seamen less than 50,000; now it is nearly 4,000,000, and our seamen

"bound given to them, or for them, has gaussians than "ten pounds."

The whole number of seamen who have boarded in Temperance Houses in New York, within the year, is about 7,000, and the number in the Homes and Temperance Houses, in all our sea ports, not far from 25,000, while the number that enter these ports annually, is

over 250,000.

The Report concludes with the assertion that though great progress has been made, the work is not yet done; and calls on the friends of sewmen for continued and increased interest and patronage, till the "abundance of the sea shall be converted to Zion."

Rev. G. Loomis, late Seaman's Chaplain in China, in moving the adoption of the report, delivered an eloquent address.

Capt. A. H. Foote, U. S. Navy, heartily endorsed the sentiments contained in the report relative to the improvement that has taken place in the condition of seamen by means of sailors' homes, sailors' savings banks, Bethels and Temperance boarding houses. Drunkards have been reclaimed, he said; grog-rations have been voluntarily given up by many but until the practice is entirely forbidden by Congress, discipline can never be properly entorced among a certain class of sailors, nor the property of our merchants, and the honor of our Navy, be preserved. The
"speaker dwelt at some length on this subject, and illustrated his argument by several incidents that occurred
in his own experience. He insisted that no spiritaous
liquor should be furnished by the Legislature of the
Union—to the representative of the people, to the
sailor; and called upon every one to aid in the movement for the abolishing of the liquor rations. [Here
the audience loudly applauded.] He ridiculed the
idea that there could not be sanity on Sea, as
well as Saint's shore. The Sailor had strong claims
upon the Christian Church—and by that Church he
meant; that Hely, Catholic and Apostolical Church,
free and enlightened, composed of all Christians irrespective of sects, and enlarged in its liberality as the
wids, wide world over which the Sailor roams. Loud
applause followed the termination of the gentleman's
address.

The choir of the 14th-st. Presbyterian certain class of sailors, nor the property of our mer-

The choir of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church next sang the "Star of Peace to Wanderers Weary."

- The next address was delivered by Rev. W. T. Sprole, Chaplain at West Point Academy, N. Y., on the great influence which Sailors would possess in spreading the light of the Gospel among barbarous lands if reformed. He spoke highly of the character of the Seaman who oftentimes carries in his boson an af-fectionate heart, cherishing fondly the memory of a mother's love, &c., &c. [We lack space to report him

Rev. E. L. Magoon also addressed the

Rev. E. L. Magoon also addressed the meeting. He said, after a general introduction:

All the active races of antiquity occupied the shores of the Mediterranean. Its maritime climate, blending oceanic sottness with continental rigor, teemed with the densest and most diversified population. Cities studded its coasts; fleets ploughed its billows; mental and commercial wealth coursed along its mirror of all grandour for ages, when as yet the Pagan Olympus reflected in its depths, and the goddess of beauty emerged therefrom, were the only faith and hope those vast multitudes enjoyed. But a new era dawned with a splendor that sellpsed mythologic fables and Jewish traditions. At the sastern extremity of this central sea, at an equal distance from the three continents, and in the exact center of the known world, God raised the sublimest curtain of

sellpsed mythologic fables and Jewish traditions. At the eastern extremity of this central sea, at an equal distance from the three continents, and in the exact center of the known world, God raised the sublimest curtain of His purpose, and unfolded the glory of redemption. The provisived land was first selected as the sanctuary of religious trath during the reign of polytheism, and as the theater for the preliminary wonders of salvation, in order to prepare its way from a far among men, and subordinate to its service the most intellectual and active influences of which history preserves a memorial, and mankind has enjoyed the fruits.

God and the whole destinies of nations are sometimes most manifectly on board a single ship, struggling with adverse elements far out on the deep. Take a well-knwon illustration. About thin'ty years after the ascension of Christ, a reasel from the East came into the harbor of Syracuse, and, after a delay of three day, proceaded toward the great western port of her destination. Suppose there had been at that time an enterprising commercial journal published at Putsoll. Suppose a news-boat were kept on the lookout, and a telegraph from Rhegium, the southern city of the pendesule, transmitted every arrival to the editor's chair. Word comes, is put on the exchange bulletin and published to the common eye: "Ship Castor and Poliur, from Alexandria, Captain Zebulon, is coming up, with a cargo of wheat consigned to Barter, Gain & Co., of this city, and a lot of prisoners under Colonel Julius, bound to the imperial dungeons of Rome." Probably three might have been a little talk about the wheat in the Mark lane of that day, but who reflected on the real import of that simple and commonplace dispatch? Wooh had the profound sagacity to see concentrated in that single, transient craft, the wealth of Africa, genius of Asia, and power of Europe? In that hold lay the sifted treasure of the primitive university and granary of nations; every seed of which, to the east of the sort, with the superad

clime.

Look at the seat of this society, its surrounding facilities, sublime duties and cheering results. Oid Johnny, the Britisher, has a pretty respectable son, called "Jonathan America." At what time, and for what "manifest destiny " was this youngster born? A few facts connected with our own history will yet further illustrate the divine use of Commerce. the givine use of Commerce.

[The speaker at some length sketched the progress of

our Maratime history, but want of space obliges us to omit this portion.] omit this portion.]
But the past is a warning as well as incentive. The
Republic of Venice built itself upon marking prosperity, grew cich, forgot God, and periahed. Itsiy refused
to use the Ariceless treasure of heavenly truth as its

Author requires, and her wharves, like her altars, are rottenases only. The Spanish Peninsuh ionitated the fatal example, and her national power sank like lead to the deep with the shattered Armula. The supreme sway of the seas passed into the hands of Eugland the very year her some first settled in America. State then, filal emulation has fully shared that glorious expremacy; and now the Word of God and the welfare of nations is intrusted entirely to the devout fidelity of those speaking our mother-tongue, and swaying also of the entire tunnage of the world. Let us fear leaf Tyre shall be at once our type and history. If we are loyal to our Maker, our growth can never outrue our stability; but if we are recreaat to our highest duty, prosperity will surely become our speedy ruin.

At present, good emens cheer us. The results already attained by this Society prophesy protracted and abundant good. Take but a single product and illustration, "The Home." What a grateful word is that—home! Who that has turned his early footsteps from the hearth where the first and firmest affectious were garnered, a wanderer among strangers, buffeted by adverse storms, has not lowered, by litter experience, the beauty of that term? Who that has "out-watched the Bear," awel by shricking storms and drenched by their spray, has not lowered more fondly on the solace of domestic joy, and panted for its repose? But who that has conse unknown and unared for into a great city, the victim of all cumning and prey of all malice, has not found a solitude more srid and desolate than amid the wildest woodlands or more tempestuous seas? To meet the seaman's necessities and foster his interests "The Home" has been provided. During the past year's Sons of the deep have boarded there; and during the past ten years the record has embraced 33,327 guests. Of the past year's boarders, 92% signed the Temperance pledge; 370 inebriates reformed; 211 became officers of ships; and a goodly number got married—an admirable fact, since every seaman, as well as e

After some further business, including an election for officers, the Society adjourned.

CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS, aC., THIS DAY AND EVENING.

Astor place Opera House—G. V. Brooke—Hambet—Fly P. M.
Niolo's Theater—The Rouseet Family—La Sylphide—Tly P. M.
Broadway Theater—Charlotte Conkuma—Gay Mamerias—Fly.
Lyceum Theater—Lydia Rennett—Victoriae, Folhas of a Bight—Fly.
Barnum's Museum, (Day and Evening)—The Drunkard, &c.
Brackett's Shipurnecked Mother and Child—Day and Kvening.
National Academy of Design—Modern Paintings—Day and Evening.
Sattler's Cosmoranna—Views in Asia Minor—Day and Evening.
Metropolitas Hall—Infaut Drimmer—Jeanic Reynalises—S. M.

The weather is still all that could be desired by its most ardent friends; warm, without being oppressive; dry, without being arid; fresh, without being breezy, it is approved and enjoyed of all.

ANNIVERSARIES THIS DAY .- American and Foreign Christian Union-Tabernaele, 10 A. M. American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society-Taber nacle, 314 P. M.

New-York and American Sunday School Union-Tabernacle, 714 P. M.

OPERA AT NIBLO'S .- Madame Anna Thillon has filled Nible's three times a week for two months or more with three operas, and last evening she gave as the fourth, The Devil's Share, one of Auber's less successful works. The plot has all the interest and hap-py management of intrigue for which Seribe's dramas are famous, nor does it want good altustions. The music is easily recoguized as Auber's, but wants that richness of melody which is so delightfully characteristic of his other operas. It has nothing marked, nothing as good as the best in any of his other works, which is true of the Domine neir, L'Ambassadrics, Les Diaments de la Couronne Haides, &c. The first act passes with marvellously little musical interest, except an air of Carlo's sung by Madame Thillon. The opening of the second act is better. There is a romance sung by Carle, the melody of which is the theme of one of Strauss's pleasant sets of quadrilles, and a shorus of which the opening movement has great beauty. But it dwindles again into the common place. Madame Thillon is even handsomer in this than in her other parts. She personates a youth with more grace and ease than any actress we recall. When she first appears, her resemblance to the portraits of the Young Byron with surling hair and open the second act as a page—a troubadour, or Byronic Riz-zic at the Spanish Court—she is a very pretty picture.— Praced wishes that some handsome people he could name were as silent as their portraits. Madams Thillen sings the part of Carlo as she sings everything else, with the extremest artificiality—but when she held the lute in the second act she was so pleasing to see that it made little difference what was heard. Mr. Hudson was a most extraordinary Spanish gentleman. He had evidently been in Germany long end trace of the pure Castilian. Did it occur to him that Spanish gentlemen de not swagger and swing their hats n the Queen's presence, nor say, " Heigho | this won't do!" when she makes a remark! Yet, in the love-seens with Lucills, or the heroine whose name was not in the bill, and which turns upon his comical conception that she is a daughter of darkness and not of light-as ladies in dramatic love-scenes are usually assumed to be-Mr. Hudson is very amusing in his own way. The opera did not make a hit. There was not a single burst of hearty applause; but the handsome troubadour was recalled when the curtain fell, and gracefully bowed his

MR. EISPELD'S SOIRSE .- The last of these delightful concerts took place at the Apollo on Saturday evening, and was one of the most charming we remember in New-York. Beethoven's Grand tette in E flat was the great feature of the programme, and if we say that justice was done to it, we touch the extreme of praise in regard to the performance. It is one of the ripest, richest and fullest of the master's works. Nothing surpasses it for generally appreciable pathos, melody and brilliancy. It would be easy to fancy that Beethoven wished in this work to show with what facility he could surpass others in their own way, and interest to the utmost those who usually find him too learned or obscure. The easy sweep of genius in this Septette through the singing adagio and the inspir-ing minuet to the scherzo and andants finale, is one of the finest spectacles in the range of great composi-tions. The gentlemen who assisted Mr. Eisfeld did admirably, although it seemed to us as if enthusiasm occasionally injured the truth of tone of the first violin .-Mendelssohn's Trio, op. 66. for plane, violin and violencello was played by Mr. Scharfenberg, with Messrs. Noll and Elchorn. We have never heard Mr. Scharfenterg do better. The force, the precision, the just sentiment and the delicate appreciation were not lost upon the audience. Mrs. H. C. Watson sang two songs pleasantly and sweetly. The first by Spohr, with Mr. Noil's violin solo, is remarkable for its simplicity, which Mrs. Watson well understood, and showed in her singing a just conception of her own powers. She does not attempt what is manifestly beyond her. Her second song, an anonymous romance, was in the style of She more a Wreath of Roses, and was not worthy of these com certs, although a sweet and pretty song. Nothing pleased us more than the delivery of the melody of the Russian Hymn, which was played as a quartette, with variations by Veit. It was simply perfect. The tranquillity of the composition—the unanimous consent of the instruments—the wild waiting pathos of the air the accuracy with which the elaborate and perplexing variations were given—all deserve the utmost commen dation. The quartette of Haydn's, in G major, with its persuasive and beautiful adagio religioso fitly slosed the concert and the series.

Even our praises do poor justice to the value of the coirees of chamber music, for which New-York is indebted to Mr. Eisfeld. Any man who perceives that they are the first public introduction of an atterly new style of music, and a style in which all the great masters excelled, will understand the extent of our obligation They commenced last year in Hope Chapel, and their character was at once so much appreciated, that this year Mr. Elsfeld has found no difficulty in filling the Apollo rooms. We take leave of him for the pres season with the assurance that the lovers of fine appreciate his efforts and rejelce in their success, and with engerpess anticipate the third series of Eisfeld's

MR. AND MRS. STRAKOSCH .- Maurice Strakosch married Amalia Patti, at New-Orlesas a few days since. He is a justly popular pinnist, whose spark-ling style, nimble fingers, and pleasant rhythmical sense in composition, united with great simplicity and suavity of personal manner have made him many friends all ever the country, who will be gird to hear of his good fortune. Signorina Patti, who has quite made the drinking song—the Brindlei from Lacrenia. her own, has won with her eyes and her singing a host of admirers at Astor place, and wherever she has sung: and the two hosts uniting, will make an army to con gratulate the happy pair.

THE MAINE LAW .-- A correspondent says, "The East River Society held, as usual, its Sab. bath meetings upon the docks, and all were addressed by very effective speakers; 76 signed the pledge. Meetings were held also in Chatham Hall in the erening, and the thanks of the officers of the Society. The immense audience were given a Policeman of Second Ward for his efficient services at Eurling-lip, where several persons interested in the rum traffic attempted to disturb the harmony of the meeting. The meeting at Peck-slip was the most interesting out-door meeting I remember to have ever witnessed. There were at least 2,000 persons present, attentive listeners to the truths and effects of total systinence. The first Presi-dent, Mr. Buckman, is always on hand, and by his persevering exertions has been the means of sending joy to many a family. The contributions to this Soci during the day amounted to apward of \$14, which goes to relieve the immediate wants of those signing the pledge, without homes, employment, or means of living, until they can get work. THE NEW BIBLE HOUSE .- It is ex-

pected that the Building Committee of the American. Bible Society will appoint some day during the present week for the laying of the co-nec-stone of the new Bible House in Astor-place. The proposed structure, when completed, will be one of the noblest architetural ornaments of the City. Unless some modifications should be made in the plans drawn by the architects, the building, which is to be six stories in hight, will have a front of two hundred and thirty-two feet on Ninth-st., and one hundred and ninety-seven feet on Fourth-av. The central portion will be surmounted by a spacious dome, and the whole front of the edifice will be surrounded by a heavy cornice. Above the main entrance, there will be a series of double-srahed win dows, the pilasters and pediments of which will present a fine effect. The first and second stories will chiefly be eased for stories and offices, the remainder of the build ing being sufficient for the use of the Society. THE GREAT BRITAIN SCREW STEAM

mir, which will soon arrive here from Liverpool, is

built of iron-3,500 tuns measurement, and of extraor

dinary strength and stability. She has 10 kelsons, of

three feet in depth, running the entire length, strength.

ened by transverse floors every three feet,-the whole

being severed with a wrought fron platform. Her frame, for the space occupied by the engine and builers, and for 10 feet beyond at each end, is of double angle irons only 18 inches apart. Three double lines of angle iron stringers run under each deck, and the stern and bow are both still further strengthened by a series of deep shelves of wrought iron, while to the latter there are heavy breast-hooks in addition. The decks are supported throughout by strong wrought-iron stauchions based on the lines of kelsons, and carried thence con tinuously to the upper deck. The space occupied by the machinery is fastened in the strongest way by seren wrought-iron box beams and six iron-plated timber beams, secured in each case to a large surface of the ship's frame. The engine-bearers are of the hight of the platform, weigh many tune, and, together with the gearing and thrust beams, are of wrought iron, of hith erto unparalleled strength. Five water-tight bulkheads divide the ship : three through her entire hight to the main deck-one being placed at either end of the engines and boiler space, so as entirely to inclose them, while two are carried up as high as her lower deck. The coal bunkers are entirely of iron, on each side of the machinery, and on the forward platform. The engines are a most beautiful pair of oscillators, by John Penn & Son of London, with 82 inch cylinders and 6 feet stroks. The principle of the geared engine has been adopted, in order that full advantage might be taken of the com-paratively fine pitch of the screw, which has been fixed at 19 feet, its diameter being 15 feet 6 inches. The diat 19 feet, its diameter being 15 feet 6 inches. The diameter of the driving wheel is 14 feet, and of the pinion, 4 feet 8 inches, the entire breadth of both being 4 feet, and the jarring, usual in wheel gearing, is prevented by its division into four parts, placed elightly in advance of each other. The boilers, six in number, with two funcies, are also made by Mesers. Penn & Son. They are tubular, and so arranged that they can be used collectively or separately, as occasion may require. There are eight pumps placed in different parts of the ship, independent of the blige pumps, in connection with the engine. In addition to the Great Britain being of from with an iron deck over her boilers and engines, every arrangement has been made to guard against the possibility of fire. There is nothing but iron near the funcle, which have two outside iron castings. The galleys are placed upon an iron deck, on stands of the same nels, which have two outside iron castings. The galleys are placed upon an iron deck, on stands of the same metal, with a free circulation of air beneath. A pipe from the boiler will enable a jet of steam to be directed, at a moment's notice, to all parts in the immediate neighborhood. A hose, attached to the fire engine, will reads from one end of the ship to the other, and fire annihilators will be kept ready in different parts. Ten life boats will be carried—eight on davits, which will require only one person to lower them; and will be so hung as torender it impossible for them to reach the water exception an even keel, while an arrangement will be made enabling the two on deck to be lowered with great case and rapidity. Second to no other steamship of her class, the Great Britain will spread on her four masts nearly 13,600 yards of canvas, and fairly compute with any salling vessel in the world. As regards passenger accommedation she is unrivaled. The main deck, with the exception of the space macessarily left for the machinery, is devoted entirely to state roome—64 of these is the alter-part are fitted up with every care and comfort for the first cabin passengers. Ladies' boudoirs are arranged with every convenience on either side forward. The extreme stern is occupied by a lounging room, from which two stafr-cases ascend to the alter-part of the main deck, the chief stair-cases being at the other end, close to the door of the saloon. By this means, four distinct entrances are provided, conducing slike to confort and safety. The passages, on either side of which which two star-cases accord to the after-part of the main deck, the chief stair-cases being at the other end, close to the door of the saloon. By this means, four distinct entrances are provided, conducing alike to come fort and safety. The passages, on either side of which the state rooms are arranged, are lighted and ventilated in the most complete manner by windows opening in the sides of the Saloon above, underneath the seats. Os either side of the midships, there are boths and other passenger conveniences, independent of those provided at the extreme ends of the clip, both on the main and upper decks. Beyond, a succession of state rooms leads to the fore cabin, which is lighted and venulated in the same way with the after, and fitted up with the greatest comfort. Above is the clining saloon, 75 feet by 18. In front is the capstan and stair leading to the lower deck, where the ice houses are arranged. The grand saloon so not the after-part of the main deck, ever the first cabin state rooms, and is testefully decorated with paintings on glass, of the armorial shields of all nations. Two ranges of tables run the whole length. Opposite the door is the painty; and at the further end is a music room, lighted by an ornamental skylight, in which the deck binnede is pinced. On either side are the captain's and chief efficiers' state rooms. Behind is the smoking room, and still further aft the wheel-house. The center part of the upper deck is fitted up with the cook houses, and all the access of the ateward's department; and here, also, are the rooms for the petty officers and cadet, the sulfors being in the forecastle, so that the whole of the officers and crew will be at all times on the upper deck, while the engineers and their staff will be provided for below. Under the main or sleeping deck is the cargo space, convertible at any moment into accommodation or emigrants or troops, both lighted and ventilated. The batchways, and cargo and conling parts, are accounted and in the resulting and forms a promenade upwar

WORMS IN TREES .- Messrs. Editors: Allow me to make use of your columns to remind such as are intetested, (and all are more or less so,) to the prevention of the worms, so destructive to the shade trees of this City and Brocklyn. The remedy is simple, and costs but little; it being necessary to bore into each and extending to about the center, then fill with powdered sulphur, and have the holes tightly plugged after filling. The sap in running up, is impregnated with the sulphur, and therefore the latter is diffused through every limb and leaf, and though not injuring the trees the least, is an effectual preventive to these destructive vermin. The writer knows from experience the above to answer the purpose intended.

A Fair is now being held in Grandat Hall, No. 127 Grand at, by the ladies of the Bethead Congregational Church, for the benefit of this Church This is a congregation of colored people, the fruit.

AU SERVICE OF BUILD AND THE PROPERTY.